

HENSLEY'S PEACE PLANS ENDORSED

In the House of Representatives by Strong Resolutions Following Interesting Discussion

Mr. Bennett of New York said: If the gentleman will read my proposition he will not find any chance of an entangling alliance in that. But I still think the other is a step in the right direction.

Mr. Decker: I ask in all kindness this question: Do you think it would be easier to get 10 men to agree if you laid down a specific proposition of defense, or if you say to them, "Come together, gentlemen, and let us talk it over, and we will make up suggestions and we will come to some agreement?"

Mr. Bennett: I think nine men that have spent a couple of years in educating themselves on that subject could do not only themselves good and the country good but the countries to which they went good.

Mr. Decker: That is what Mr. Hensley's resolution provides for.

Mr. Bennett: Mr. Hensley's resolution provides that upon the conclusion of the European war this commission shall be appointed. Mine provides that the commission shall be appointed now, and that if an international conference is called, then the commission shall be in existence and co-operate.

The Chairman: The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. Decker: Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is not my desire to quibble about the different plans. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Gardner) has withdrawn his amendment.

Mr. Gardner: Will the gentleman yield just for a minute?

Mr. Decker: Yes.

Mr. Gardner: Just to straighten out the parliamentary tangle the amendment was withdrawn. The gentleman will offer it again just as soon as the amendment is voted down.

Mr. Decker of Missouri: Before I begin I would like to read a cablegram. It reads:

Stockholm, May 3, 1916.
Congressman Hensley, Washington, D. C.:

Neutral conference congratulates you upon reported success in Committee on Naval Affairs in securing recommendations to Congress of appropriation for world congress at end of war. Hopes Congress will vote favorably.

LOCHNER, General Secretary.

(Applause.)

Now I want to say to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts that from the beginning of time this question has been before the world. We may build our battleships as we have planned in this bill; we may train our armies to march; we may resort to the reeking sword and the belching cannon, but I hope the time will never come in this country when men will not still hope for the day when justice and love and kindness will be stronger than the sword. (Applause.)

I want to congratulate the distin-

guished gentleman (Mr. Hensley) from the State from which I come. I want to commend him for his persistence, his courage and his lofty purpose. I know that in this hour, when men kneel at the shrine of Jesus Christ and then rise from their knees and rush at each other's throats, some people think it is a poor time to talk about love and peace and the brotherhood of man. I know that it is almost popular today to sneer at the man who plants his feet upon the doctrine of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. I know that when a man sometimes, even for a moment, dreams and hopes for the time when the war drums shall throb no longer, men will tap their heads and say, "Pacifist." If a man today begins to say a word in behalf of the men who pay the taxes for enormous armaments, some people will say, dares to speak in favor of persuasion and reason as a greater power than a battleship, some one will say "Bryanite." If a man, forsooth, dares in this hour of tragedy and in this world conflict to speak about the fellowship of human beings and the kindness that should exist between nations as well as men, some people say to themselves, "He must believe in the teaching of Jesus Christ; he must really believe in the power of love."

I am not one of those who wish to leave my country defenseless. I believe in a reasonable and adequate Navy and a reasonable and adequate Army; but I hope that this Congress and no other Congress will ever lose sight of the fact that the world power and the safety which America enjoys is not based so much upon tramping legions, battle cruisers, dreadnaughts, aeroplanes, or deadly submarines as upon the belief that this Nation does not covet any other nation's territory, that this Nation does not covet any other nation's gold, that this Nation, though it wants a world commerce, does not want a commerce built on force.

Mr. Hensley: Mr. Chairman, I truly hope that the amendment suggested by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Bennett) will not be agreed to for the reason that the provision contained in the bill, on page 100, which was suggested by myself, has been gone over very carefully by the Naval Affairs Committee, and it was reported unanimously, without a dissenting vote.

I am very anxious that this provision may remain in the bill without change for many reasons. Some of those reasons I discussed with the gentleman from New York, and I think he will agree with me that there are ample reasons for asking that the provision remain in the bill as it is.

Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to the talk made by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Gardner). I must say that I was astonished at the position that he took. I recall that there was a time in the history of our country

when some men insisted that there should be no laws for the prevention of dueling, when some men thought it was perfectly right, when certain disputed questions of honor were involved, to go out and shoot it out with each other upon the field of honor. I recall distinctly that on many occasions—when some of the best men of our country went out, and one or the other was shot down ruthlessly at the hands of a one-time friend. The gentleman from Massachusetts insists that there are questions which cannot be arbitrated. Mr. Chairman, there comes a time in connection with nations the same as with individuals, when all disputed questions can be arbitrated. Is it better and wiser to first engage in war over a question of honor and after you have had killed and slaughtered thousands or millions of your people to then arbitrate the differences? Many disputes have been settled by arbitration which otherwise might have led to war.

Now, with reference to the Japanese question. Does not the gentleman from Massachusetts remember that out in California they prohibited the Japanese children from attending the public schools with the white children, which was contrary to the wishes of the Japanese? And what did Japan do? Why, when the San Francisco calamity occurred, Japan answered what she regarded as an offensive act to her nation by appropriating so many millions of dollars to the sufferers of San Francisco. (Applause)

When later California passed an alien land law for the purpose of preventing Japanese holding and owning land and when the jingo press of this country very nearly involved us in a war, Japan again answered by appropriating money sufficient to make a creditable exhibition of her products at that fair.

Now, gentlemen of this committee, I say that if ever there was a time in the history of the world when this Nation should take the initiative upon a great vital question it is at this juncture. Picture, if you can, the deplorable situation that will be presented by the sufferers of Europe at the conclusion of this war. Can you imagine that in the history of the world militarism more prostrate than it will be at that time. Think of the sufferers of those countries. We can afford to look with complacency upon those suffering people. We should think internationally and not nationally upon these great questions. Many of the things that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Gardner) has referred to are not in this resolution. Let me read it to you so that you can intelligently pass upon it.

The Chairman: The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. Hensley: I ask for two minutes more.

The Chairman: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. Hensley: I will read it:

Upon the conclusion of the war in Europe, or as soon thereafter as it may be done, the President of the United States is authorized to invite all the great Governments of the world to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of suggesting an organization, court of arbitration, or other body, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendations to their respective Governments for approval. The Presi-

dent is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States, who shall be qualified for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace, to be representatives of the United States in such a conference. The President shall fix the compensation of said representatives, and such secretaries and other employees as may be needed. Two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set aside and placed at the disposal of the President to carry into effect the provisions of this paragraph.

I cannot understand how any individual can stand upon the floor of the House and oppose this proposition. I can not quite understand his purpose. I know I have witnessed in the last few months, certainly within the last year's time, ships bearing gifts going from the very hearts of the people in this country to those unfortunate sufferers of Europe that have also borne shrapnel and ammunition for the destruction of other folks over there. I have not quite understood it, but some light from day to day is thrown upon that great question. It does seem to me most abhorrent that men will stand on the floor of this House and talk in a way that indicates that they stand for war as against peace between nations. We settle differences between men; we have a mechanism set up whereby disputes between individuals are settled. Why cannot there be some sort of machinery set up between nations whereby disputed international questions may be submitted for settlement.

The Chairman: The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired. (Mr. Hensley was given leave to extend his remarks.)

Mr. Clark of Missouri: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I would not take the time of the Committee if I did not believe that this the most important section of this bill. (Applause.) In the interest of clear understanding I will call it the Hensley section. I have always believed, believe now, and have always acted on that belief individually, that there are things in this life that individuals are justified in fighting for, and that there are things in the world that nations are justified in fighting for—things both personal and national, which from their very nature cannot be compromised.

I have a very high opinion of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Gardner). He is intelligent; he is both insistent and consistent; he is courageous; he possesses mental integrity. But I never saw anything in my life that reminded me of the speech he delivered a few months ago except the slight-of-hand performer in a country show pulling rabbits, gold watches, and everything you can think of out of a silk hat. (Laughter and applause.) He conjured up a lot of ghosts and made them walk. He injected into the Hensley section of this bill things that Mr. Hensley and other members of the Naval Committee never dreamed of. There is not a thing in this resolution that justifies nine-tenths of his speech.

(The above is taken from the Congressional Record of June 1st.)

SOME ELEVATOR THIS

The new wheat elevator which is being built by the St. Mary Milling Co. at St. Mary, Mo., is now receiving the finishing touches. The structure is built of concrete and is 112 feet high, has a capacity of 100,000 bushels of wheat. But this is not the only elevator this milling company has—they have six elevators with a capacity of 25,000 bushels each, and one with a capacity of 50,000 bushels. With this addition of the one just nearing completion the milling firm will have elevator capacity for 300,000 bushels of wheat.

They also had a deep well dug recently—we are told 1339 feet deep. But water from it cannot be used—it is too salty. There is no doubt but what a salt bed was struck at that extreme depth, as it is estimated the water contains about six per cent. chloride of sodium or salt. They had intended to go still deeper, but upon the advice of an expert they abandoned the well. A sample of the water from this well is at this office for inspection.

The St. Mary Milling Co. has not only the biggest and tallest concrete elevator but also the deepest well in this part of the country. It is too bad that the water from this well cannot be used, making it outlay for digging it a dead expense to the milling company.

The firm of contractors who are just completing this big elevator, will go from St. Marys to Sikeston, Mo., and build a bigger elevator for a milling company there. At least we are so informed.—Fredericktown Tribune.

DEATH OF OLD CITIZEN

Peter R. Conrad, one of our county's oldest and most highly respected citizens, passed to the great beyond at his home near Alliance the morning of June 11th, aged about 83 years. He was stricken with paralysis some time ago and never recovered, and his death was not unexpected by his family and friends.

"Squire Conrad was a prominent figure in the politics of Bollinger county for a number of years, several times the recipient of honors bestowed by his party. He was a conservative Republican and no man was more honorable in his convictions than he."—Marble Hill Press.

Greatly Benefited By Chamberlain's Liniment.

"I have used Chamberlain's Liniment for sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains, and the great benefit I have received justifies my recommending it in the highest terms," writes Mrs. Florence Slife, Wabash, Ind. If you are troubled with rheumatic pains you will certainly be pleased with the prompt relief which Chamberlain's Liniment affords. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

A man's ability should be rated by what he finishes and not by what he begins.

HOW LAND BANK BILL ORIGINATED

STORY TOLD BY MISSOURI FARMER IN ST. LOUIS BANK RESPONSIBLE.

GARDNER STARTED INQUIRY

Visited European Countries and Investigated Different Rural Credit Systems—Now Up to People to Approve His Work.

Here is the true story of the origin of the Gardner land bank bill, which was passed by the last General Assembly of Missouri, signed by the Governor, and will be voted on by the people of the state at the November election as a constitutional amendment.

Nearly four years ago Col. Fred D. Gardner stepped into a St. Louis bank, asked the president for a loan and got it. After he had signed a note, the president introduced the manufacturer to a Missouri farmer who was seeking a farm loan for a neighbor.

"You prosperous manufacturers ought to be happy. You never have to borrow money as we do," the farmer remarked to Colonel Gardner.

"No? Well, I've just received a loan," was the laughing reply.

"Would you mind saying at what rate of interest?"

"Not if the bank president doesn't mind," was the rejoinder.

"Four per cent," the president volunteered.

"Gentlemen, it doesn't seem fair," the farmer commented thoughtfully. "Here we farmers have the best security on earth to offer—a mortgage on farm land. The land can't burn or blow away. No fire nor cyclone insurance is needed. And yet, in my country, if we want a farm loan, we have to pay 6, 7 and 8 per cent interest, and often a bonus to an agent for finding the money for us. But a business man gets it for 4 per cent. He is not asked for a mortgage. He can come in next week and pay off the loan, and probably will be charged interest for the few days he uses the money."

"Can a farmer do this? No, sir, he has to renew his loan every five years and pay commissions. If he happens to get \$100 or more he is not permitted to make part payment to reduce the principal until the interest period arrives. In many cases we have to pay interest semi-annually, and this does not always suit the farmer. I tell you, he doesn't get a square deal."

"All other classes get protection, and I wish the good Lord would put enough brains in some man's head and kindness in his heart to help the farmer get money at a reasonable rate—say 4 or 5 per cent."

Colonel Gardner told a reporter that after the little party broke up he couldn't get this man's message off his mind. He spent a year investigating rural credits in Europe, and brought back a mass of data. He employed the best lawyers he could get to draw up the Gardner land bank bill. It was passed by both House and Senate in the last Missouri Legislature, and signed by the Governor.

And then Colonel Gardner suggested that in order to have all the people of the state pass on the measure, settle the question of constitutionality and avoid court contests, the bill be submitted as a constitutional amendment at the November election. The petition under the initiative has been prepared.—St. Louis Star, May 10.

GARDNER NOT A POLITICIAN

Believes in the Sovereignty of the People and in the Supremacy of the State.

There is a difference between a politician and a statesman. A politician schemes and works every day to make the people do something for him. A statesman wishes to do something for the people. With Col. Gardner, place and power are means to an end, and the end is the good of the people.

Col. Gardner is perfectly acquainted with the political questions of today, he knows the arguments for and against the workingman, and no man is better equipped for an intellectual fight against the enemies of the people. He has the power of accurate statement. He is a logical candidate and sincere. In addition, he has the "touch of nature that makes the whole world kin."

Col. Gardner is by nature a diplomat. He understands not only the rights of the individuals, but the state. Believes in the sovereignty of the people—in supremacy of the state.

He possesses three virtues—honesty, courage and generosity.

Col. Gardner is acquainted with the smiles and tears, complex in brain, single in heart, direct as light; and his words, candid as mirrors, give the perfect image of his thoughts.

Col. Gardner has intellect without arrogance, genius without pride, and religion without cant.

(Advertisement)

Read the TIMES for all news

SHORT CAKE 786 MILES LONG

During the strawberry season this spring the Iron Mountain railroad landed seven hundred cars of berries, a total of 280,000 crates; 729,200,000 berries. It would take one man 7,391 days to pick this amount of berries, and if made into a short cake, it would be 786 miles long. Some cake.

These berries were all raised in and around Judsonia, McRea, Kensett and Austin, Ark. This is some reputation for Arkansas.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

To reach Farmington you can use either one of the following routes:

(Via St. Louis)

Iron Mountain—Leave St. Louis at 7:50 or 9:05 a. m., arriving at Farmington over Electric Railway from DeLassus at 12:01 p. m.

M. R. & B. T.—Leave St. Louis at 7:50 a. m., 3:15 and 5:31 p. m., arriving at Farmington over Electric Railway from Flat River at 12:01 a. m., and 6:46 and 9:26 p. m.

From the South
Iron Mountain via Bismarck and DeLassus—Arrive at Farmington over Electric Railway at 12:42 p. m.
Belmont Branch of Iron Mountain—Arrive at Farmington over Electric Railway from DeLassus at 2:10 p. m.

Cape Girardeau Northern—Arrive at Farmington at 8:10 p. m. from Cape Girardeau and intermediate points. Going south the train leaves Farmington at 7:00 a. m. Both trains make connections with Frisco trains at Perryville Junction.

To Reach St. Louis

You can go over either of the roads at the following hours:

M. R. & B. T.—Leave Farmington over Electric Railway to Flat River at 4:23 and 3:00 a. m., and 1:55 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 8:35 and 11:50 a. m. and 6:10 p. m. Fare from Farmington, \$1.66. Round trip, \$3.22.

Iron Mountain—Leave Farmington over Electric Railway to DeLassus at 1:33 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 6:10 p. m. Fare for one way from Farmington, \$1.90; round trip, \$3.80. ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY RY. CO.

Time Table (Condensed).

Between Farmington and Flat River	Arr. Flat River
Lv. Farmington, 4:23 a. m. P. O.	5:00 a. m.
5:52 a. m. P. O.	6:29 a. m.
8:00 a. m. Depot	8:36 a. m.
10:30 a. m. Depot	11:06 a. m.
12:42 p. m. Depot	1:13 p. m.
1:55 p. m. P. O.	2:36 p. m.
4:38 p. m. Depot	5:13 p. m.
8:05 p. m. Depot	8:04 p. m.
Lv. Flat River, Arr. Farmington	
5:07 a. m.	5:45 a. m.
6:37 a. m.	7:13 a. m.
9:05 a. m.	9:41 a. m.
11:20 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
1:18 p. m.	1:55 p. m.
3:45 p. m.	4:21 p. m.
4:43 p. m.	5:20 p. m.
6:10 p. m.	6:46 p. m.
8:50 p. m.	9:26 p. m.

Cars leaving Farmington for Flat River at 8:00 and 10:30 a. m. start from State Hospital at 7:20 and 9:49 a. m., respectively; cars leaving Farmington for Flat River at 12:42 p. m. leaves DeLassus at 12:30 p. m.; cars leaving Farmington for Flat River at 4:38 and 8:05 p. m. start from State Hospital at 4:29 and 6:29 p. m., respectively.

Cars leaving Flat River at 6:37 and 3:05 a. m., 5:45, 6:10 and 8:50, run to Hospital. Cars leaving Flat River at 11:20 a. m. and 1:25 p. m., run through to DeLassus.

Cars leaving DeLassus at 1:55 p. m. and arriving at Farmington at 2:10 p. m., run to Power House only.

Between Farmington and Lead Belt
Local service between Farmington and Leadwood, Bonne Terre, Elvins and intermediate points: Cars leaving Farmington at 8:00 a. m. and 4:38 p. m. make direct connections with M. R. & B. T. Ry. at Flat River for Bonne Terre and Leadwood and intermediate points.

Cars leaving Farmington at 8:00 a. m. and 1:55 p. m. make direct connections with the M. R. & B. T. Ry. at Flat River for Elvins and intermediate points.

All M. R. & B. T. Ry. trains make direct connections at Flat River with Electric cars for Farmington and intermediate points.

Between Farmington and DeLassus
Lv. Farmington, Arr. DeLassus.
12:01 p. m. 12:17 p. m.
1:33 p. m. 1:44 p. m.
Lv. DeLassus, Arr. Farmington.
12:30 p. m. 12:42 p. m.
1:55 p. m. 2:10 p. m.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, etc.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

ARKANSAS

For Sale—5,000 acres fine Saline River Valley farm land none more than 3.1-2 miles from railroad, located 38 miles from Little Rock on the main line of the Iron Mountain R. R., adjoining \$15,000 acres that sold at \$10 to \$25 per acre. Your choice at the low price of \$6 to \$12 per acre on terms to meet your pocketbook.

For Trade—2,000 acres of improved land, same location at \$25 and \$30 per acre. Give full description of your property, legal numbers, stating amount of mortgage and interest first letter. Write for literature.

C. A. Shaeffer Land Company,
641 Reserve Bank Building,
(March 31) Kansas City, Mo.



The Factory Behind the Food

More than forty different kinds of corn flakes were prepared experimentally before New Post Toasties were finally developed to perfection. As a distinguishing feature, note the tiny bubbles on each flake—raised by the quick, intense heat of a new, patented process of manufacture.

New Post Toasties are the first corn flakes with a self-developed flavour—the full, true flavour of choice white Indian Corn—unlike common "corn flakes" that depend largely on cream and sugar for their palatability.

Try a handful dry—this simple test will demonstrate the delicious new flavour. But the flakes are usually served with cream or rich milk

New Post Toasties do not "chaff" or crumble in the package, and they "stand up" when cream or milk is added. They're untouched by human hands and put up in moisture-proof packages to preserve their oven freshness until served.

Try some of the

New Post Toasties

At your grocer's now